1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MAINE
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CRIMINAL ACTION
5	Plaintiff Docket No: 2:14-69-JDL-11
6	
7	-versus-
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9	PIERRE AZOR,
10	Defendant
11	Transcript of Proceedings
12	
13	Pursuant to notice, the above-entitled matter came on for Sentencing held before THE HONORABLE JON D. LEVY, United States District Court Judge, in the United States District Court, Edward T. Gignoux Courthouse, 156 Federal Street, Portland, Maine, on the 10th day of
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16	September 2015 at 10:07 a.m. as follows:
17	Appearances:
18	For the Government: David B. Joyce, Esquire
19	Assistant United States Attorney
20	For the Defendant: Robert C. Andrews, Esquire
21	Also Present: Heather Belanger, U.S. Probation
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23	Lori D. Dunbar, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter
24	(Prepared from manual stenography and
25	computer aided transcription)

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(Open court. Defendant present.)
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              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              MR. JOYCE: Good morning, Your Honor.
              MR. ANDREWS: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: We are proceeding in the case of
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     United States versus Pierre Azor. This is Docket
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     14-CR-69. Counsel, please note your appearances for
     the record.
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              MR. JOYCE: Good morning, Your Honor, David
     Joyce for the United States.
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              THE COURT: Thank you.
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              MR. ANDREWS: Robert Andrews for Pierre Azor.
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              THE COURT: Thank you. And, Mr. Joyce, this
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     is a case in which there are no victims for which
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     notice is required; is that correct?
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              MR. JOYCE: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Azor, I'd like you to stand,
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              The overall purpose of this hearing that we'll
     please.
     now be conducting is for me to sentence you based upon
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     your conviction. I see there's people outside.
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     they want to come in; do we know?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              This is my fiancée, yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Would she like to come in?
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     Perhaps someone could let them know they can come in.
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              MR. ANDREWS: I think she's out there because
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there's a young child.

THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry, okay. It wasn't clear to me whether she felt that she couldn't come in or not. All right, thank you.

So, again, the purpose of this hearing is for you to be sentenced based upon your conviction. I'm going to hear from the attorneys, I'll hear from you if you wish to speak, and of course from any witnesses that you may wish to present.

I'm going to be asking you and your attorney a series of questions. I want to be certain that you have read and understand the revised presentence report, that there is nothing that interferes with your ability to understand what is happening today, and overall to make sure you understand the sentence that I impose and the reasons for it. So let me begin with my questions.

Have you used any types of drugs or alcohol in the past 24 hours?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Azor, when you speak you don't need to lean down into the microphone; it will pick you up if you remain standing, that's fine.

Mr. Azor, are you currently taking any

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     medications?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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              THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Actually I went through a job
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     corps and got my GED.
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              THE COURT: Are you able to read and write?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Do you understand why you are here
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     today?
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: And in your words why are you here
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     today?
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              THE DEFENDANT: I'm here to get sentenced.
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              THE COURT: Is there anything that might
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     interfere with your ability to understand what is being
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     said today?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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              THE COURT: And do you authorize your attorney
     to speak on your behalf at today's hearing?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Andrews, have you read and
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     discussed with Mr. Azor the revised presentence report
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     in this case?
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              MR. ANDREWS: I have, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And you've had sufficient time to
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do that? 1 2 MR. ANDREWS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Is it your view that he 3 4 understands the report? MR. ANDREWS: He understands the contents of 5 the report and how that report may affect his 6 7 sentencing today. THE COURT: Mr. Azor, have you read the 8 9 revised presentence report in its entirety? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 11 THE COURT: Have you had enough time to 12 discuss it with Mr. Andrews? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Andrews, at this point in 15 time, given the Government's response to your sentencing memorandum, what issues, if any, remain in 16 17 dispute with respect to the revised presentence report? 18 MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, with respect to the presentence report, the only issues would be the 19 characterizations of the convictions and -- or the 20 21 other past criminal incidences that are reported there 22 and whether or not the Court may consider or should 23 consider those characterizations. And the other issue, 24 Your Honor, is whether it is appropriate to include a 25 monitoring component of Mr. Azor's use of computer and

Internet because of the text messaging that was used in this case.

THE COURT: All right. With respect to the first question, as I understand your objection, it is that the Court in your view should not consider information regarding prior arrests that did not result in convictions that are reported in the revised presentence report; is that correct?

MR. ANDREWS: That is correct, and some of the characterizations reported about the conduct that did result in convictions in other instances.

THE COURT: And is your objection in particular with the prior conviction that resulted in Mr. Azor's incarceration that what's set forth in the report is incorrect?

MR. ANDREWS: It's -- our problem with it,

Your Honor, is not so much that it's incorrect but that
it is taken from police reports and not reported from
agreed-to information or information that would
otherwise be necessary by proof beyond a reasonable
doubt.

THE COURT: So your objection is as set forth in your memorandum, which is as a matter of law you believe that it would be inappropriate for me to consider that information because of its source.

MR. ANDREWS: That's correct. 1 2 THE COURT: And do you have anything further to add to the argument that you've made in your 3 4 memorandum? 5 MR. ANDREWS: I do not, Your Honor. THE COURT: And, Attorney Joyce, is there 6 7 anything further you wanted to say on that point? MR. JOYCE: Your Honor, only that I'm unaware 8 9 of any case extending Shepard to the lengths and reaches that Mr. Andrews seeks here. 10 11 THE COURT: All right. I have read all of the 12 opinions that are cited in both memoranda on this question, and I conclude as a matter of law that it is 13 14 appropriate for the Court to rely upon that information 15 as it's been reported, and so to that extent the objection is overruled. 16 17 With respect to the monitoring condition, I'd like 18 to actually defer our discussion and my resolution of that until we get to the supervised release conditions 19 after I determine what the sentence should be in this 20 21 case. So we will come back to that. 22 MR. ANDREWS: Certainly, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Azor, again, 24 you have read the revised presentence report in its 25 entirety, correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1 2 THE COURT: And you feel that you understand it and you've had sufficient time to discuss it with 3 4 your lawyer. 5 Yes, sir. THE DEFENDANT: THE COURT: And apart from the objections that 6 7 I've just discussed with Mr. Andrews, is there anything 8 else in the revised presentence report that you feel is 9 inaccurate? THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 10 11 THE COURT: And, Attorney Andrews, do you 12 agree that apart from the issues that we've just discussed the report is otherwise accurate and correct 13 14 in all other respects? 15 MR. ANDREWS: It is, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Thank you, you can be seated. 17 I'll hear from the Government at this time with respect 18 to sentence. MR. JOYCE: Thank you, Your Honor. The facts 19 20 of this case are well known to the Court both from the 21 suppression hearing and the thorough presentence report 22 that was prepared by the probation officer in this 23 matter. 24 I think what's striking here is the quantity of 25 drugs that Mr. Azor was bringing to Maine, 1,075

oxycodone pills, if released to the streets would have had a devastating impact on a population here in the state of Maine that is already undergoing a serious opiate crisis that appears to be continuing to this very day without any significant downturn in its impact.

I would suggest to the Court that a sentence within the guideline range here is appropriate in light of the conduct and the impact that this conduct would have had on this community.

THE COURT: Do you have anything to say as to where within the guideline range a sentence would be appropriate in this case?

MR. JOYCE: I think the low end would be sufficient but not greater than necessary, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Andrews?

MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, Mr. Azor came to this country in 1994 at the age of 11 as a refugee from Haiti. One would hope that when leaving such a situation that things would improve, but unfortunately for Mr. Azor things did not improve and in some ways they got worse.

What happened to Mr. Azor was that he grew up in significantly disadvantaged circumstances, and when he got to this country, instead of being cared for by the

adults that brought him here, they neglected him and they abused him and that sort of resulted in his having to leave his parents and go to other relatives who, instead of treating him as a human and as a family member, they essentially treated him as a slave who they didn't give food to, they didn't allow him to sleep in a bed like a normal child, and they essentially used him as labor to watch the other children that were in that home.

That led Mr. Azor to fend for himself, and like many people who grow up in disadvantaged circumstances with no education, one of the skills that they're taught is to -- to survive is to get money however they can. And unfortunately that creates circumstances where there are people who are willing to participate in the United States market for illegal narcotics.

Mr. Azor has been sentenced prior for a marijuana conviction. We know that from the presentence report. We have seen that. And he's done a significant amount of time because of that conviction. That conviction has also led to a deportation order from immigration back to his homeland in Haiti, but they won't take him. Those facts are significant in that we're here again.

So why is it that we're here again? Well, unfortunately, things got hard for Mr. Azor and he went

back and relied on the things that he learned to do as a child to survive and he began to become involved in the drug trade again. And we can see that with his move back here to Portland, and we can see that from the information that's gathered from the wiretaps that in February of 2014 -- I'm sorry, 2013 -- no, 2014 that he was introduced to the other members of this conspiracy, and that introduction led to what became the seizure of 1,075 pills. It is a significant amount of pills. But the evidence in this case we suggest shows that he is a courier and that that is his role in this offense. And as a courier we think that that should put him in a certain position.

Now, some of the upper-end sentences that have been put in this case are the five-year sentence for Pierre Dubois, and then there's -- and the conspiracy leader in this case hasn't been sentenced yet, but we expect that he may have a sentence that is similar to Mr. Dubois', given their relationship. And then there is Dimitry Gordon, who is not connected with this particular conspiracy, but his sentence was 28 months. And so we believe that Mr. Azor, because of his role, should be something less than 28 months.

This Court has the power to sentence Mr. Azor to something less than the guidelines. And that is what

we are asking for is a variant sentence in this case based, one, on his role in the offense and the disparity that a high guideline sentence from our perspective would be high because of the other sentences that have been handed down in this case justifies a significant reduction from the guidelines. In my sentencing memorandum I've suggested that an appropriate variant sentence is two years.

I'd also like this Court to consider the fact that he's likely to spend time in detention after his sentence has been concluded because of the immigration consequence and the deportation order. It will take some time for Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement to decide that they aren't going to be able to repatriate him to Haiti again, and so we're asking for a further reduction to 18 months for this sentence so that he'll essentially be doing 24 months.

THE COURT: Mr. Andrews, the revised presentence report in this case details that following Mr. Azor's arrest he made bail and, not simply being a courier, sort of returned to active drug selling. How do you -- how should I treat that information in arriving at a sentence in this case?

MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, his arrest and the other conversations -- I think that the other

conversations are based partly on hearsay from what is gleaned from the wiretap information related to

Dastinot and I think Pierre Dubois or someone else that he was communicating with. I understand that there were some discussions, but there isn't any other evidence to suggest, one, that there was a network of distribution, that there were other hand-to-hand sales with my client. Essentially what there is is conversation about him potentially coming back, but there is no indication that he actually did. And I don't think that we see any communications from him saying that he was back in the -- what we I guess call the game but back to dealing drugs.

And that's -- I don't think that that information should be considered because I don't think it's reliable. If it were reliable, we would see other evidence, including wiretap evidence of phone calls between them where prices and/or amounts are negotiated. We don't see that. We have a conversation where they talk about it, but we don't have numbers and amounts. And that is my particular problem with the way the facts were recounted in the presentence investigation report was that that didn't have the reliability that I would ordinarily see in a drug calculation. And that is why I suggest again that the

Court shouldn't consider that in terms of its variant 1 2 sentence. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: MR. ANDREWS: So, Your Honor, to conclude, I 4 suggest that the Court sentence Mr. Azor to 18 months. 5 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 MR. ANDREWS: Mr. Azor would like to address the Court, as would his -- the mother of his child. 8 9 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Azor, as I think 10 you know, you do have the right to speak now, you're 11 not required to, but Mr. Andrews has indicated that you 12 would like to make what's called allocution, which is 13 your right. So if that's the case please stand up and 14 go ahead and speak. 15 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, first I'd like to 17 say that I take responsibility for my action and I'm 18 19 truly sorry for the people that I hurt that I sold to, 20 for things that -- people that I caused harm to. And I 21 come to realize those people, it could have been my 22 brother, it could have been somebody's brother, 23 somebody's mom, somebody's kids that I sold drugs to.

And I take responsibility for my action and I got

regrets I got into that. Your Honor, growing up for

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me, Your Honor, it was hard. Excuse me.

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THE COURT: It's okay, take your time.

THE DEFENDANT: It was hard, Your Honor. came to this country in '94. I came here in 1994 with my mother and my stepdad. And -- me and my little brother and -- excuse me. My little brother, we didn't have nobody to care for us. My stepdad used to abuse us and beat us. Sometimes they would not feed us, no They would not feed us with no food, so I remember when I was 14 me and my mom and my stepdad, we got into it because he was beating on me, beating on my little brother, and I didn't want that, I was tired of that. And the police called, if you look at my record you'll see the police called and we got into a fight and I got -- I ended up getting arrested because I wouldn't let him keep beating on us. And DHS got involved, they wanted to take me and my little brother. I didn't want that; I didn't want to grow up in a foster home.

So I end up leaving, they ended up kicking us out and we went to New York to my mom's sister's house, which when we get there, I thought they were going to treat us a lot better but they never did. They didn't send us to school, they -- excuse me. They didn't send us to school and they make us babysit because they have

a bunch of kids in the house. They had us babysitting. They would not buy us no clothes or nothing, and when they cook they would have -- everybody would take the food, they would just leave the food on the pot and we would just go and feed ourselves. And they would put a lock on the fridge. I never seen anybody put a lock on the fridge. They would put a lock on the fridge for us not to go in there and get no food if we was thirsty or nothing.

So -- and we stayed there for two years. I was tired of that, so I end up coming back to Boston at the age of 15 and I end up living with a friend of mine. And at first it was all fine and he told us in order for us to stay here we got to pay rent. I was 15 so what I did, there was -- I got a dishwashing job at a restaurant in Brookline, Mass., and I got a dishwashing job and I was working there. And I believe I was getting 7.50 an hour. And -- because my little brother was a little bit younger for him to get a job, so I was paying \$300 for the rent. And the restaurant got sold by a new owner so he fired me because I was under the age of 16, I got fired.

So at the time I didn't have no money, I didn't have a mom I could go to. I didn't even know my dad growing up; my dad died when I was young. So I end up

selling weed to get back -- in order for me and my brother to survive, so I end up selling weed, getting into trouble. And the neighborhood that I grew up, Your Honor, it's tough, it's hard, because I grew up in Boston, where I grew up, it's just -- it's either you're going to survive -- you'd be lucky if you make it past 21 where I grew up, a lot of killing, shooting, drugs. And so I didn't see nothing else but that in order for me to survive for me and my little brother so I have to sell drugs, which now I understand by doing that, Your Honor, it's not the best way to do. I remember me and Mr. Andrews having a -
MR. ANDREWS: Don't talk about anything we said.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay, and I was like -- it was so tough, Your Honor. So I got a job -- I got a job doing security, I have a few jobs, Your Honor, doing security. I have a job doing -- working in filing some -- and I try -- every time I try, Your Honor, it gets hard for me and I end up going back to selling weed and to make a living surviving.

And in Boston, Your Honor, the reason I came to Maine, in Boston the rent I was paying, me and her, it was 1,350, which I couldn't afford 1,350 for -- because I got three kids, one with her and two -- and the

oldest is 16, he's a sophomore, he's about to graduate in the next two years. And I feel so bad that I don't even know if I'm going to be there to see his graduation. I never really had a dad, so I'm trying to be the best that I can be for my kids.

And I know by selling drugs to people in the community, I know it's wrong to do it, Your Honor, and I'm truly sorry, Your Honor. I've been under house arrest. I've been working, Your Honor, doing what I'm supposed to be doing. I've been drug free. I haven't did no drugs, I've been working ever since, Your Honor. So it really be hard but I am trying my best, Your Honor.

And I ask Your Honor please, please find in your heart to give me the lightest sentence that you can, Your Honor. Because I know I could be a better man, I know I could change, Your Honor. I know I could be a productive member of society, Your Honor, because that's what I have been doing. You haven't heard anything about me getting in no trouble. I've been working at Ruby Tuesday in Auburn, been going to work all the time, drug free. I haven't did no drugs and I'm clean, Your Honor. So please, Your Honor, have mercy on me.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Azor.

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MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, at this time I'd
like to ask that Jasmine Tartt be brought in the
courtroom. I'd also like permission for Mr. Azor to
sit in the back with his child while she speaks to the
Court, if that's okay with the Court.
         THE COURT: That's fine.
         MR. ANDREWS: Thank you. Your Honor, this is
Ms. Tartt, she'd like to address the Court.
         THE COURT: Thank you. Would you begin by
stating your full name, and also pull the microphone
down so that it's in front of your -- there you go,
that's great. Please go ahead.
         MS. TARTT: Hi, I am Jasmine Tartt.
         THE COURT: Go ahead.
        MS. TARTT: I'm Pierre's girlfriend.
         THE COURT: It's okay.
        MS. TARTT: Sorry. I have known him for about
four years.
         THE COURT: One second, I'm having trouble
hearing you, so let's wait to see if the baby calms
down.
         MS. TARTT: She want me.
         THE COURT: She wants you? Would it help if
you held her while you spoke?
         MS. TARTT: Yeah, I just don't want to be
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rude.

THE COURT: That's okay, why don't we do that. Why don't you hold the child and you can bring her up to the microphone.

MS. TARTT: This is his daughter, Ghislaine.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. TARTT: Thank you. I've been with Pierre a couple years now, about four years. We have a beautiful child together. And as the years of knowing -- getting to know him, his past and his struggles that he went through, became a survivor. And I do want to say thank you for giving a chance to making him actually a better man, going out, getting a job, being more, you know, supportive with his family. And he does, and as I, you know, grow more to see him now as becoming a better man, I do see that he is sorry for those that he did hurt, you know, along the way.

And he's a great dad. He do have two other children. Every morning they call. Every morning she wakes up singing the ABCs or Itsy Bitsy Spider. He's just a wonderful man and it -- like I said, watching him growing from his struggles to his survival, you know, he definitely is sorry.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. TARTT: You're welcome.

MR. ANDREWS: You're all set.

Your Honor, one of the other purposes of sentencing, Your Honor, is to provide necessary medical and/or substance abuse treatment. One of the things that came along with Mr. Azor's involvement was the use of oxycodone pills. So far he's been able to maintain his sobriety while on bail, but drug treatment would be useful and we would request that any sentence that the Court fashion include the 500-hour drug program and that -- we also ask that the Court recommend that he be held in Berlin, New Hampshire, so that he can be close to his family and that they may have a chance to see him over the period of incarceration.

THE COURT: Mr. Andrews, I'm not certain of the period -- minimum period within which Mr. Azor would be required to serve to be eligible for the 500-hour drug program, but I suspect that it's more than what you have proposed by way of the sentence in this case.

MR. ANDREWS: Well, Your Honor, I think that if it were 18 months, I think that's the limitation.

If it were 24 I think that's within the characterization of how long it can be, it would take a year for him to complete the program and he can get as much as a year off for his participation in the

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I'm suggesting that it is sufficient enough
time, but we would ask for the recommendation.
think the BOP makes that determination when he gets
there and if there's space available, that's why it's a
recommendation.
         THE COURT: All right.
         MR. ANDREWS:
                       Thank you.
         THE COURT: Is there anything further from the
Government?
         MR. JOYCE: Your Honor, I just wanted to
briefly respond to the suggestion that Mr. Azor's role
was limited to that of a mere courier. I think
Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 14 of the presentence report
contain information suggesting that's not entirely the
case. Mr. Azor has also referred to the people I sold
to, would suggest he's more than just a mere courier.
And I think the Court's absolutely correct that
following his arrest and release on state charges the
information from the wiretap interception suggests that
he had not completely removed himself from the drug
business. That's all I have, thank you.
         THE COURT: Thank you. Attorney Andrews,
anything further?
         MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, I just -- we would
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ask that the Court also -- and this may be premature

and maybe we should address this after the sentencing, but we were also going to ask that he be allowed self-surrender and bail pending appeal. I don't know how the Court would like me to handle that; I just want to make sure the Court was aware that we would ask for that.

THE COURT: All right. Is there any objection by the Government with respect to self-reporting?

MR. JOYCE: Yes, Your Honor, I would ask he be remanded at this time. I think that the information in this case is insufficient to meet his burden by clear and convincing evidence that he's not likely to flee or pose a risk to the danger -- risk to the public.

Mr. Azor, as noted in the presentence report, does have

an order of removal from the United States, and I would suggest he be remanded at this time.

THE COURT: Attorney Andrews, anything further on that point?

MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, we simply suggest that it would be clear and convincing evidence, we think that finding was made when he was released on the -- through the detention hearing process, and that his continued release is contingent upon his good behavior. And while I understand that probation has two complaints about him being late, one was because he

was feeding his child and it took longer for him to get home than he had expected, and the other, Your Honor, was his participation in a gathering for work related to New Year's. We suggest that those kinds of infractions aren't the kind of thing that would justify or cause the Court to be concerned that he's a flight risk now that he's been convicted and sentenced when he's been convicted for some time and those sort of findings still maintain their force through the appeal period. That's why we've asked for bail pending appeal.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Attorney

Joyce, I do want to hear from you on the question of

the electronic -- I'm sorry, the -- yes, the bail -
the supervised release condition related to the

computers and Internet access and the like. How could

that be justified in this case, apart from the fact

that, as it seems to be true in it seems almost every

crime that comes to court now, cell phones are

involved?

MR. JOYCE: Your Honor, I haven't seen that condition proposed prior to recently in connection with this case. I share the Court's concerns. I understand the probation office's position. At this time I would entirely defer to the Court as to whether it's

appropriate. It's not a condition the Government affirmatively is seeking.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Andrews, anything further?

MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, as I've indicated in my memorandum, I'm not going to repeat that, I just want to suggest that there -- in the case law, when this issue has come up with respect to people who have been convicted of possession of child porn offenses or distribution offenses related to the possession of child porn, that electronic monitoring like this was not a certainty. And there are in fact some courts, as I've indicated, that have said that, well, we have these sort of various factors that we want to consider.

And I think that what's important here is that the Court realizes that this is really just another mode of communication. This is really no different -- or the electronic communication that the probation department is using to justify these what we consider extraordinary monitoring requirements is really just another way of communicating just like voice, and we certainly haven't seen conditions where probation has asked for phone taps. And we suggest that it's inappropriate in this case. There's nothing to suggest that the use of computer was the extensive means of

communication, and there's nothing to suggest that the use of computer was an otherwise sophisticated part of the offense in this case. So we ask that the Court reject the imposition of that monitoring requirement. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. I will now recess so that I can reflect on the arguments that have just been made before I determine finally what Mr. Azor's sentence will be. So we will be in recess for approximately 20 minutes.

(A recess was taken from 10:40 a.m. to 11:07 a.m.)

THE COURT: We're now resuming the sentencing in the case of United States versus Pierre Azor. You can be seated at this time. I'll indicate when you need to stand, Mr. Azor.

I have considered in arriving at sentence in this case the revised presentence report prepared by

Ms. Belanger, as well as the sentencing memoranda that the attorneys have provided, as well as, of course, all that has been presented in court today.

The sentencing guidelines in this case produce the following numbers. The total offense level for Mr. Azor is 21. His criminal history category is II, and this results in a guidelines sentencing range of 41 to 51 months. The guidelines indicate for this

criminal history category a period of supervised release of between one to three years, but this is a case in which the statutory minimum is three years, and so that will be -- that provides the floor for the period of supervised release.

Counsel, is there any objection to the guidelines as I've just indicated?

MR. JOYCE: No, Your Honor.

MR. ANDREWS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Azor, I have carefully considered all the materials that I've been provided, as well as the arguments that have been made by both Mr. Joyce and Mr. Andrews, as well as your own statement, as well as the statement of your girlfriend.

It is my responsibility under the law to arrive at a sentence which is sufficient but not greater than necessary to correspond to the need for the sentence, so my focus is on what is the need for the sentence here.

The law tells me that the sentence should reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, provide just punishment, afford adequate deterrence, protect the public from further crimes by you, and provide you with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other

correctional treatment in the most effective way.

And specifically I considered -- have considered in arriving at a sentence the nature and circumstances of the crime that you committed, your history and characteristics, the guidelines, the need to avoid disparities -- unwarranted disparities in sentencing between different defendants, and the need for restitution where it's appropriate, and there is no claim for restitution here. I've considered all those factors, but my focus has been on your history and characteristics and the nature and circumstances of the offense that you committed.

With respect to the guidelines in this case, I have carefully considered the guidelines. I have concluded that the guideline range is greater than the period necessary for incarceration, so I'm going to impose a sentence that varies from the guidelines, and I'll explain my reasons for that.

You've pled guilty to possession with intent to distribute oxycodone and aiding and abetting. This is a serious crime. It goes without saying it's a serious crime, particularly given the fact that you were transporting over a thousand tablets of oxycodone.

The -- I'll return to the seriousness of the crime in just a moment, but let me first now focus upon your

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personal characteristics, which I think are quite important in arriving at a sentence.

First of all, your age. You're 33 years old. You're not in your 20s. You are the father of two children, and you are in your 30s. Your life story is quite compelling. The fact that you came here as a refugee, as a relatively young child, and then were subject to what is really horrific abuse and neglect by the adults who were responsible for taking care of you is really tragic. You strike me and your history as has been portrayed to me as being a survivor. You have survived under some of the most difficult circumstances that a kid could be put through. Unfortunately, it's also pretty clear that you adapted to your circumstances and survived by ultimately turning to drugs and to the drug trade. That can't be excused but it certainly can be understood in view of your remarkable history.

It's also significant to me that there's no indication in any of the information I've received that you've ever received any type of sustained substance abuse treatment and, although I am aware that you received some vocational-related training, it doesn't seem as if you were ever subjected to really any significant and sustained effort to give you vocational

skills that would allow you to become employed and -in a way that you could live a decent life and not, as
you have, turn to crime.

It's also significant to me that you do have a criminal history. You have served at least two years, it's not clear to me exactly how long it was, but I know it was at least two years in prison for a drug-related offense. And, sadly, that correctional experience was not sufficient to redirect your life, and here you are today.

It's also quite compelling that after your arrest, original arrest in March of 2014, in relation to this case, the record does reflect that you immediately turned -- returned to drugs as a way of supporting yourself.

On the other hand, I note that, and I think it's quite important to note that, for the -- since your release in May of 2014, so it's far longer than a year now, you appear to have done well and have worked and have been employed and, with a couple of blips, have otherwise complied with all requirements of supervision. This all suggests to me that you are a person that is capable of being rehabilitated and given the proper incentives and the proper direction and training. And that's positive.

So as is often the case, there are compelling reasons pointing in opposite directions as to what the appropriate sentence should be in this case, and it's my responsibility to try and make sense of them and to reconcile them on the one hand at the age of 33 still involved in -- at the age now of 33 but in your 30s still involved in the drug life deeply, committing a serious crime, having already spent years in prison, and understanding that this is the way that you've adapted to surviving in the world because of some terrible early experiences. And, on the other hand, that you seem to possess qualities which suggest that you could become a law-abiding and productive member of our society.

And the law tells me that the sentence in this case should be sufficient but not greater than that necessary to achieve its purposes. And so I've really tried to focus on the purposes and the need for the sentence.

The need for the sentence is, first of all, as
I've already indicated, to impress upon you the
seriousness of the crime that you've committed. The
opiate plague in Maine that we are experiencing is
horrific, and the introduction of over a thousand
oxycodone tablets into the Lewiston or Portland

markets, if you had been successful, would have done great damage. And so I'm satisfied that the sentence in this case has to reflect, both for you and also for the public, that this was a serious crime which the Court takes very seriously as well and is deserving of significant punishment.

You've already been incarcerated once. That didn't redirect you. I don't want you to be incarcerated a third time. I want this to be the last time. And I want the sentence to be sufficiently stiff that you understand that it's only going to be much, much worse if you can't turn your life around, because it is.

I'm also concerned about the history that you have, even in the face of really good reasons not to revert to the drug trade, and of course those reasons would be your children. The fact is that you have fallen back on it, as the circumstances seem to have compelled you to do or at least you felt compelled to do, both after your Massachusetts incarceration and then, of course, right after your arrest here. And that causes me grave concern and, again, tells me that the sentence in this case needs to be of sufficient length to impress upon you that we will not tolerate this anymore and that, if you find yourself back before

a judge a third time for sentencing for this type of behavior, you're going to be going away for a long, long time. That's the deterrent end of the purpose of the sentence.

Also it seems to me the sentence here should account, however, for your -- the indications that you've presented to me that you are rehabilitatable.

Among the most notable is this past year plus since you've been on detention or have been out, rather, not detained but on release, and have put together a sustained period of time in which you've worked and demonstrated a desire to be a father and to lead a healthy life, healthier than you were leading.

I also identify as a significant purpose or need for the sentence to provide you with needed educational and vocational training and other correctional treatment in the most effective manner. The record reflects that you yourself have identified the need for anger management. It's very clear that you need a sustained period of drug treatment, and it's also clear to me that you would benefit from any work force or vocational training that might be available to you during your period of incarceration and that, if there is any available to you, it should be for a period of time that's sufficient to make it meaningful. And I

have factored that into my sentence as well.

So to summarize the prime purposes of the sentence, the need for the sentence as I've identified it is to impress upon you and the public the seriousness of your crime, to afford deterrence to you, and to provide you with needed educational and vocational training and other correctional treatment in the most effective way. Taking all those into consideration, I've concluded that the guideline range is -- of 41 to 51 months is greater than that necessary. So at this time I would like you to stand for sentencing.

Based upon all those considerations, I've concluded that a just and fair sentence is as follows:

I am going to commit you to the custody of the U.S.

Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of 36 months. I will recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that you be incarcerated at Berlin in New Hampshire and that you be considered for participation in the 500-hour drug treatment program.

I am going to grant your request on the one hand to be released -- to self-report, so that I'm directing that you self-report by 2:00 o'clock p.m. on September 25th, 2015. I want to remind you, and you should have a chance to confer with Attorney Andrews

about this before we close the record on that issue, that you will be obligated to get yourself to the institution where you're told to report, and there's no guarantee it's going to be Berlin. It's going to be where the Bureau of Prisons decides you should be incarcerated, and that would be at your expense and responsibility. So if there's any concern about that, Attorney Andrews, you should raise that with me before we close the record of this case.

MR. ANDREWS: Your Honor, and -- my only concern is my understanding was that the Bureau of Prisons will send out a letter as to when he had to report, and I just want to make sure that the Court was aware that that's how self-report occurs and that I'm worried that by the 25th won't be enough time for the Bureau of Prisons to have sent out that letter.

THE COURT: Attorney Joyce, what's your view on that?

MR. JOYCE: Your Honor, I -- I don't have any information about how long it typically takes. I can tell the Court from prior matters the time given is generally about a month. Perhaps the marshals or probation office would have more concrete information about that.

THE COURT: Ms. Belanger, do you have any

information to provide on this question?

PROBATION OFFICER: Judge, I don't directly from BOP, but I would agree with the Government that in prior cases with other judges they do do at least a month for self-reporting.

THE COURT: All right. I'll modify the requirement to October 16th at 2:00 p.m. I have carefully considered the motion that you filed with respect for request to be released pending appeal. I have considered all of the arguments made therein. I am not persuaded that the circumstances justify that he be released on bail pending appeal in this case, and so the motion is denied.

I'm going to order that, Mr. Azor, that you be on supervised release following your incarceration for a term of three years. You are ordered to report to the probation office in the district to which you are released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons and to comply with all the standard conditions that have been adopted by the Court.

Attorney Andrews, have you reviewed with Mr. Azor all the standard conditions of release?

MR. ANDREWS: I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And are you satisfied that he

understands them? 1 MR. ANDREWS: I do. 2 THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Azor? 3 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: You are aware of and understand 5 all of the standard conditions of release; is that 6 7 correct? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: With respect to the special conditions of release, which I'm now going to recite 10 11 into the record, I am going to sustain the objection to 12 the special condition with respect to computer and 13 Internet monitoring. I am otherwise, however, going to 14 impose the following special conditions: 15 First, that Mr. Azor participate in mental health 16 treatment, specifically to address anger management, as 17 directed by the supervising officer until released from 18 the program by the supervising officer. He is to pay or copay for services during the treatment to the 19 20 supervising officer's satisfaction. Do you understand? 21 Yes, sir. THE DEFENDANT: 22 THE COURT: Secondly, that his 23 participation -- he is to participate, rather, in work 24 force development programs and services as directed 25 and, if not employed, shall perform up to 20 hours of

community service per week. Work force development programming may include assessment and testing, educational instructions, training classes, career guidance, and job search and retention services. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You are to not use or possess any controlled substance, alcohol, or other intoxicant, and shall participate in a program of drug and alcohol abuse therapy to the supervising officer's satisfaction. This will include testing to determine if you have used drugs or intoxicants. You are to submit to one test within 15 days of release from prison and at least two but not more than 120 tests per calendar year thereafter as directed by the supervising officer. You are to pay or copay for services during the treatment to the supervising officer's satisfaction. You're not to obstruct or tamper or try to obstruct or tamper in any way with any tests. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Fourth, a probation officer may conduct a search of you and of anything you own, use, or possess if the officer reasonably suspects that you have violated a condition of supervised release and

reasonably suspects that evidence of the violation will be found in the areas to be searched. Searches must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release. Again, do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

of these conditions is necessary and justified on the basis of the information set forth in the revised presentence report. The defendant himself has recognized his need for mental health treatment to address anger management. It's apparent he's in need of work force development programs and services, given the absence of any sustained vocational training and work history. His need for substance abuse treatment and monitoring is also apparent, given the nature of this crime and his earlier crime, and for the similar reason the search requirement is needed as well.

Attorney Andrews, is there any objection to the conditions of release as I have now indicated?

MR. ANDREWS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I did not say but I also want to indicate for the benefit of counsel as well as the record that I take very seriously the argument that was made with respect to avoiding unwarranted disparities

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with respect to sentence, particularly as pertains to
the other defendants that are part of the indictment to
which Mr. Azor is subject in this case. And suffice it
to say that I have given careful consideration to that
and have of course sought to try and individualize the
sentence in this case, taking into account among other
things the prior conviction record and also the
individual circumstances of each defendant.
     Before I advise Mr. Azor of his rights of appeal,
is there anything further from the Government?
         MR. JOYCE: Your Honor, I didn't hear the
Court impose the $100 mandatory special assessment,
perhaps I missed it, but I just want to make sure
that's part of it.
         THE COURT: You didn't miss it. I didn't say
it.
     Thank you. Let me turn to that.
     Mr. Azor, I am imposing a $100 special assessment.
I'm also finding that you do not have the ability to
pay a fine and so I'm waiving a fine in this case.
     Attorney Joyce, is there anything else?
         MR. JOYCE: There is not, Your Honor, thank
you.
         THE COURT: Attorney Andrews, anything else?
         MR. ANDREWS: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Mr. Azor, I want to advise you of
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your rights of appeal. To -- you have the right to
appeal both your conviction and sentence. If you wish
to exercise that right, you have to file a written
notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within
14 days of today. Do you understand?
         THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
         THE COURT: Secondly, if you fail to do that,
you will have given up your right to appeal, and that
would be both your sentence and conviction, and there
will be no right to appeal. Do you understand?
         THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
         THE COURT: Finally, if you can't afford to
file the appeal, you can appeal without expense to you.
The clerk will prepare and file the appeal on your
behalf if you request her to do so within 14 days of
today. Do you understand?
         THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
         THE COURT: I've already indicated that I'm
releasing you to self-report on the -- by the date that
I've indicated and as otherwise directed by the Bureau
of Prisons.
     Is there anything further from the prosecution?
         MR. JOYCE: Only that I assume the existing
bail conditions remain in effect?
         THE COURT: Yes, thank you. Mr. Azor, all
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existing conditions of release, your bail conditions,
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     remain in place and you have to comply with them.
     you understand?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: Anything else?
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              MR. JOYCE: No, thank you, Judge.
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              THE COURT: Attorney Andrews, anything else on
     your behalf?
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              MR. ANDREWS: No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: I want to thank both counsel for
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     their assistance and advocacy in this case.
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          Mr. Azor, I do want to wish you good luck.
     don't take any pleasure in having to sentence you.
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     seems to me that if what comes from this is that you do
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     actually get some benefit from being incarcerated,
     which of course is my hope and intention, that would be
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     great. If you turn your life around when you get out,
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     after some time, if you find yourself to be successful
     in life, write me a letter, let me know. Nothing would
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     give me greater pleasure than that.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, sir, I will.
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              THE COURT: All right. Good luck to you.
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     Thank you, counsel, Court will be in recess.
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                     (Time noted: 11:29 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATION I, Lori D. Dunbar, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, and Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court, District of Maine, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Dated: January 8, 2016 /s/ Lori D. Dunbar Official Court Reporter